THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, NEB., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1884. NO. 158.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proceedings in the House and Senate Yesterday.

Riddleberger Still Fighting McCulloch's Nomination.

Secretary McCulloch Still Quite Confident.

Discussion of the Jim Crow Car of Georgia.

The Swaim Court Martial Sensational Examination.

Dedication Exercises of the Washington Monument—Capt. Howgate's Troubles.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the navy in response to the recent resolution of Vest, which inquired whether any surveying party had been or was about to be sent to Nicaragua to survey the route of the proposed canal, and if it had been sent, under what authority of law. The secretary of the navy replied as follows:

"Sir: Responding to the resolution of the senate, I have the honor to state that orders have been issued to Civil Engineers A. G. Menocal and R. E. Peary, and Ensign Washington Chamber to visit Nicaragua in order to make a survey of the route for the proposed Nicaraguan canal. Orders have been issued in exercise of the general power of this department under the president, to issue such orders to all of the navy as may be deemed for the public interest. The arrangements which have been made contemplate a revision of the survey made on a former occasion by Civil Engineer Menocal and an investigation of any change in the route which has been suggested as possibly available for shortening the canal and diminishing the cost. The cost of the arrangement made out and contemplated in addition to the pay and mileage of naval officers is expected to be $10 000 as an outfit, and about $1,000 a month during the stay of the party in Nicaragua.

(Signed) WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of War.

On Vest's motion the letter was laid on the table. He said he would call it up early with a view to discussing the proposition advanced by the secretary of the navy, that the right was vested in any department of the government to order such expedition without action by congress.

Dawes presented a petition, which was referred, praying that steps be taken to prohibit carying into effect of the lease for grazing purposes of the Crow Indian reservation made with the Indians by cattlemen. He said the lease of 3,000,000 acres had been made for one cent per acre. No information concerning the lease existed in the interior department. To quiet the apprehension of the people of Montana he would say that no such lease could exist without the sanction of the secretary of the interior.

Vest said he offered a resolution which the senate agreed to, calling on the interior department for information as to the case. No answer has been made. He thought it extraordinary that a transaction involving 3,000,000 acres of land could be published in papers and not attract the attention of the department of the interior

The senate committee on railroads ordered a favorable report upon the bill to extend the time for building railroad and telegraph lines through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Davis offered a resolution, which agreed to calling on the secretary of the interior for all the information in his department relating to the leases of the Crow Indian lands for grazing purposes and his action thereon.

Among the bills introduced and referred was one from Van Wyck to fix the rate of transmitting messages by telegraph west of the Missouri river not to exceed the average rates east of said river to the seaboard also to fix the passenger and freight rates on railroads running east of the Missouri river, not to exceed the average rates east of said river to the seaboard. The senate went into an executive session and the nomination of M Culloch to be secretary of the treasury was taken up. Riddleberger continued his speech in opposition to his confirmation. He began by reading the last annual report of McCulloch as secretary of the treasury, and incidentally mentioned that he should upon conclusion read the two previous annual reports. After an hour's debate the consideration of the nomination went over until to-morrow. When the doors opened the naval bill was taken up and passed substantially as it came from the committee.

The Chair laid the inter-state commerce bill before the senate, and Slater submitted the proposed amendment to be moved by him embodying the provisions of the Reagan bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The House resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill, the pending question being on the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday adopted the amendment offered by O'Hara, providing that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one state to another shall receive the same treatment and be afforded the same facilities as those furnished any person holding a ticket of the same class.

He believed all men, white and black, alike had a right to demand the same service from common carriers. He thought the good sense of the members of the House would vote down the amendment, especially good sense of those democrats who were saying "We are going to be the best friend of the colored man." He hoped the gentleman who said "This great, good man, Cleveland, will do good to the colored man," would not stand up for the Jim Crow car of Georgia. (Applause on the republican side.) Herbert advocated the amendment

The motion to reconsider was tabled.

Mr. Chrisp offered an amendment providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as prevent any railroad company from providing separate accommodations for white and colored persons.

Breckenridge offered as a substitute for Crisp's amendment an amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to deny the railroads the right to provide for the separate accomodation for all passengers as they may deem best for the public comfort or safety, and that nothing in the act shall be understood as relating to the transportation between points wholly within the limit of one state. Breckenridge said the gentlemen were mistaken if they thought the southern people wished to bridge the rights of the colored man under the law, but if congress prevented the assorting of passengers from a standpoint of public convenience and safety, it infused a social question into the commercial question. Reed ironically expressed his pleasure at seeing the question changed from one of color into one of assortment. A lively discussion ensued. Finally the Breckenridge amendment was adopted as a substitute for Crisp's amendment, yeas 138, nays 127 and Crisp's amendment as so amended was agreed to; yeas 137, nays 131, Mills offered an amendment prohibiting any railroad company from charging to or receiving from any person, who is to be conveyed, from one state or territory to another any sum exceeding three cents per mile for the distance travelled. The amendment was adopted; yeas 139, nays 121. Goff moved to amend by adding to the provisions adopted On motion of Breckenridge the words "provided that no discrimination is made on account of race or color," was agreed to—yeas 141, nays 103. Goff moved to reconsider and lay it on the table. Pending which Reagan moved to adjourn. Pending which the speaker laid before the house a communication from the attorney general, in reply to a resolution asking his opinion whether the eight hour law applies to letter carriers. Referred. The attorney general says: I can not furnish the legal opinion required. The authority of the attorney general to give his official opinion is limited by laws which create and define his office, and will not permit him to give advice at the call of either houses of congress or congress itself, but only to the president and heads of executive departments. Early in the government this was established and suggested to the house of representatives by Attorney General Wirt. When the department of justice was created, the law in this respect was not changed. Of course it will be my wish to conform to any request the house of representatives may make, but such wish I cannot comply with without reversing the law and precedents heretofore established.

Adjourned.

Secretary McCulloch Confident.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, December 17. — Secretary McCulloch said to-day that he was not at al disturbed at the delay in acting on his nomination by the senate, understanding, as he did, that the opposition came almost entirely from one senator, who could, under the rules of the senate, delay the vote as long as he desired to talk. The secretary said that he entertained no doubt as to what the vote would be when taken, and was not in the least anxious about it. The New York republican who talked with ex-Senator Platt yesterday about the senatorship, says the latter is absolutely confident of Morton's election. The Tribune, which has been hesitating between Morton and Evarts, will probably support the latter, because he is not so friendly to President Arthur as Morton. In this there is reason for believing that the paper will reflect Blaine's wishes.

THE SWAIM COURT MARTIAL.

SENSATIONAL EXAMINATION OF A WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—In the Swaim court martial to-day Witness Seth A. Terry, who was examined yesterday, was recalled by the judge advocate for further cross examination. The principal part of the examination, and one which proved highly sensational, was directed to impeaching the credibility of the witness. Under close questioning of the judge advocate witness stated he was formerly secretary of the Territorial Land and Building association of this city, and severed his connection with that association upon confession by him of a shortage in his accounts. That he was indicted for embezzlement, but never tried, the district attorney having informed him that there was no case against him because the association was not incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, and that the amount of the embezzlement was $24,000. In answer to inquiries by General Grosvenor of the counsel for the defense witness said he had not embezzled any money and that the charge was brought against him to blackmail him. He said one of the directors of the association told his attorney they proposed to have blood or money, and he added he had no doubt H. B. James, head of the customs division of the treasury department, is instrumental in pursuing him with this charge and bringing it into this court. Witness said his application for appointment in the office of the judge advocate general was accompanied by letters from fifty to seventy-five prominent persons, among others, from General Howard, Minister Langston and Mr. Le Duc, then commissioner of agriculture. He said all these people knew the circumstances attending his indictment for embezzlement; that he had told them all about it. Adjourned.

Dedication of Washington Monument

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The congressional commission to arrange for the dedication of the Washington monument invites through the medium of the associated press all civil, military and naval organizations in the United States to attend the ceremonies which will be held at the base of the monument on the 21st of February, 1885. Any organization accepting this invitation is requested to notify General Sheridan, marshal of the day, of the number of persons in such organization, and he will assign to it a proper position in the procession provided for by the commission. At a meeting of the commission to-day the programme was decided upon. The morning is to be devoted to concentrating societies and troops on the ground. The ceremonies at the monument will begin precisely at noon, Senator Sherman, chairman of the congressional commission, presiding. The programme will be as follows: Music; prayer by Rev. Mr. Suter, of Christ church, Alexandria, Va.; remarks by W. W. Corcoran, first vice president of the Washington monument society; remarks by the engineer of the joint commission concerning the completed structure over the president of the United States. Acceptance by the president for the people of the United States and dedication to the memory of George Washington. During the performance of the music the procession will be formed and will proceed along the eastern front of the monument, thence along the northern front, thence between the two small lakes on the monument, north around the elliptical grass plot in the front of the white lot, thence by the Executive avenue between the state department building and the White House to Pennsylania avenue, thence eastward along Pennsylvania avenue to the western entrance to the capitol grounds, where it will be reviewed by the president The procession will continue past the northern end of the capitol to the esplanade east of the capitol where it will be dismissed as the various organizations arrive. Such persons as have tickets for the house of representatives will then proceed to their seats Order of the procession: Chief marshal with the chief of staff and an aide from every state and territory; military escort of the general commanding, brigade of artillery, brigade of infantry, naval brigade, battalion of marines, chartered military organizations, (taking precedence by dates of their charters, and temporarily organized in regiments and brigades), civic procession, congressional commission members and ex-members of the joint commission for the completion of the monument, engineers of the monument and a detail of workmen, Washington monument society, president of the United States and orator of the day president and vice-president elect of the United States, ex-presidents of the United States, judges of the supreme court, diplomatic corps, governors of the various states and their respective staffs taking precedence in the order of the admission of their states into the union, senate and house, representatives, commissoners of the District of Columbia, society of the Cincinnatti Masonic fraternity, with other organizations which officially contributed stones or money for the erection of the monument, citizens of states and territories, with civic organizations from these states without partisan flags or emblems each state and territory taking precedence by the order of admission into the Union, fire department of the District of Columbia and visiting firemen.

Concerning Capt. Howgate

WASHINGTON, December 17. -- Secretary Lincoln said to a Star reporter to-day that the recent publications made it useless for him to continue at present the search for Howgate, and he believed they were made in the interest of the dufaulting official. "It is intimated," said the reporter, "that Lieut. Greely was an accomplice of Howgate." "I have no such suspicion in the matter," replied the secretary, "but Lieut. Greely was unfortunate in allowing his own name to be used as given out in the information which was rendered useless by being published and if he is correctly reported in making a remark as to his friendship for and willingness to assist Howgate, which implied that he regarded him as an unfortunate man rather than an escaped criminal. I say that it was unfortunate that it tends to give the color of suspicion to the friendship felt and said rendered Howgate by persons formerly with him in the signal service."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The investigation of the alleged irregularities in the comptroller's office, by a sub committee was resumed to-day. Saveral witnesses were called to testify as to Barker's character, all of whom gave him a bad reputation.

TRICKS OF PENSION CLAIM AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The secretary of the interior, in response to the house resolution informs the house of representatives that 83,872 fee contracts at twenty-five dollars each, has been filed in the pension office under the act of July 4th, 1884 Of this number it is estimated that not less than 65 000 relate to pension claims filed prior to July 4th, and for which a ten dollar fee can be legally charged. By this trick the claim agents hoped to secure a large amount of money they are not entitled to.

W. W. Kerr, ex government counsel in the star route cases, said to a reporter to-night, it is not true he stated in a letter to Randall that the juries in the Kilbourne Thompson suit were "fixed." A man volunteered the information that such was the case, and he (Kerr) merely wrote to Randall what he had heard.

It is understood that General Hazen, the chief signal officer, contemplates preferring charges against Lieut. Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General McKeeve, because of certain expressions said to have been used by the latter reflecting upon him (Hazen) in connection with the Greely expedition.

The Pacific Pool.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Another session of transcontinental railway association was held to-day. The chief point of dispute was over the question of pooling California business by way of New Orleans, but no decision was reached and adjournment was taken to three o'clock. The officials of both Union and Central Pacific roads express the belief that an amicable settlement can be reached.

CHICAGO, December 17. Most of the afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of a resolution by the Central Pacific that the members define their position in regard to the action of the seaboard trunk lines in refusing to concur in the new basis for rates to the Pacific coast. The resolution was defeated. It was finally decided to instruct Commissioner Ristine to telegraph to Commissioner Fink, suggesting a truce till January 31st, next. A majority of the association opposed a continuance of the subsidy of six per cent on San Francisco business to the Northern Pacific to prevent its competition therein. They also opposed a like subsidy to the Central Pacific for its Oregon short line to Portland. It is believed, however, that both will be granted subsidies, but that the allowance will be less than six per cent each The entire day having been consumed in the discussion, the Central Pacific offered a resolution that the auditor be instructed to settle up the business of the association to December 31, the meaning being that the association go out of existence at that date. The resolution was carried unanimously. The action is looked on in railroad circles merely as a "bluff", as it is not believed there are any serious intentions of dissolving the pool. They meet again to-morrow.

The Methodist Centenary.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—Rev. R. Hendrix, of Missouri, presided over the Methodist centenary conference this morning. Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., read an essay on what Methodism owes to women.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—At the afternoon session the pastoral address, prepared by the committee of bishops, was read. It congratulates the various branches of Methodism on the harmony and sympathy which characterized all the proceedings of the conference, and gave advice as to the conduct of the Methodists in the future for the promotion of morality and the spread of the gospel. A love feast closed the proceedings of the day and conference.

In a Good Cause.

READING, Pa, December 16.—Several ministers and others at the Welsh mountains started a revival meeting, hoping to convert Abe Buzzard and his mountain bandits, a band of thirteen boys of ages between eight and ten years were discovered systematically robbing stores, factories and residences.

GENERAL NEWS.

British Opposition to Nicaraguan Treaty.

Sir John McDonald Opposed to Reciprocity.

Trial of the Anarchists in Europe.

Meeting of the Western Press Association.

Independence Bell to be Lent to the Exposition.

Railroad Racket—The U. P. Quarterly Report—Grant-Chaffee Case—Mine Explosion.

A SQUEAL FROM JOHN BULL.

LONDON, December 17.—The Times says the Nicaraguaran treaty will excite amazement in England and America if the published version is correct. It will undoubtedly elicit a distinct protest in both countries. It is a direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, a more distinct violation than Blaine ever contemplated. Americans will not suppose Englishmen depreciate the treaty owing to the alarm of the extension of American dominions or that they mistrust that the treaty will be abused to the injury of British trade, but they cannot approve of the example of one state purchasing control of such waterways for personal advantage and not as trustee for the world. A summary of the provisions of the treaty, as cabled to England, contains no provision in behalf of the world's trade. A navigable highway between two oceans is not a petty matter for sale and barter between states.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY.

TORONTO, December 17.—At the conservative convention Sir John MacDonald said he would stand or fall by the policy of "protection" and deprecated as suicidal the manner of the maritime provinces asking for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty with the states.

AN AMERICAN WRITER KILLED IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 17.—Colonel Newton, an American writer upon biology, who recently came to London intending to lecture upon evolution, was killed to-day while riding a tricycle, the vehicle coming into collision with a cab. Mr. Newton was pitched out and struck upon his head, dying almost instantly. Much sympathy is felt for his wife and daughter, who came to London with the colonel, and are now residing at a hotel.

MORTON'S DENIAL.

PARIS, December 16.—Figaro announced that Minister Morton resigned because of the election of Cleveland. Morton denies the story.

IRELAND'S TROUBLES.

DUBLIN, December 16.—William O'Brien, member of parliament, says the nationalists would possibly meet the renewal of the crimes act by impeaching Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

LONDON, December 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the proposed Nicaragua treaty, says: Granville was opposed to the attempt of Secretary Blaine to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and therefore it is hardly likely that Granville will assent to the proposal now.

The St. James Gazette says the powers now assembled at Berlin have obviously a stake in the proposed Nicaragua canal and they are likely to co-operate with England to oppose the project. In that case, it continues, they will find a strong auxiliary force opposing America, which would make it difficult for that country to carry out the project.

THE SPANISH LOAN.

PARIS, December 17.—The Bourse announces that a syndicate of French and foreign capitalists have taken 1,000,000 pounds drafts issued by the parish minister of colonies payable in one year Orders are said to be issued to postpone the financial opperation in behalf of Cuba until it is known what effect the treaty of commerce between Spain and America have on the finances of Cuba.

TRIAL OF THE ANARCHISTS.

LEIPSIC, December 17.—In the anarchist trial to-day Reinsdorf confessed he was connected with a plot to assassinate the emperor of Germany at Niederwald, and referred in a most vehement manner to the condition of the working people. The judges were frequently compelled to interfere and rebuke the prisoner. Reinsdorf continued, saying that the task of obtaining their freedom devolved upon the workmen themselves, and the contests at the polls, so believed by the social democrats, were absurd and irrational. The anarchist programme of action would alone do any good. The end sanctified the means, there was no good in being sentimental and he had done his duty as an anarchist. He admitted he had persuaded Rupsich and Kuechler to join them and he gave them the necessary instructions as to handling and placing the dynamite, adding loudly if he had not been ill he himself would probably have committed the assassination at Niederwald.

The Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, December 17.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated press was held here to-day with a larger attendance than has been had for many years, all except two members were represented. In the absence of the president, the Hon. John C. New presided. Reports were made by the board of directors and general managers which were unanimously approved. The following officers were elected: President, Jos. Medill; of the Chicago Tribune; vice president, J. F. Mack, of the Sandusky Register; secretary, H. E. Baker, Detroit. Directors Richard Smith, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette; Walter N. Holdeman, Louisville Courier-Journal; M. E. Stone, Chicago News; D. M. Houser, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; John C. New, Indianapolis Journal; A. H. Belo, Galveston News; W. D. Beckham, Dayton Journal; a large amount of business was transacted, among other things the St. Paul Globe was admitted to membership and the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of the association are due and are hereby tendered to the board of directors, to the joint executive committee and the general manager for the thorough and efficient management of the business of the Associated press during the past year.

The Old Independence Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—The committee of the council is considering the question of sending the old liberty bell to New Orleans. It was voted 13 to 3 that the report be made to the council with favorable recommendations "authorizing the commissioner of markets and city property take down the bell and directing the joint committee appointed to attend the fair to take charge of the bell and hand it over to the authorities at New Orleans.

Railroad Racket.

CHICAGO, December 19.—The motion for a new trial was filed in the case of Thurmer and Teagle vs the Lake Shore Railroad company in which $10 000 damages is claimed for discrimination and a verdict for $5,000. The railway company, if necessary, will convey the case to the supreme court where it is now pending an injunction suit in the same matter.

RONDOUT, December 16.—Five passengers were injured by the accident to the Atlantic express. The names are unknown The fireman, Gorman, is in a critical condition and his injuries are supposed to be fatal. The accident was very miraculous as the train had jumped the track on the outside instead of the inside the whole train would have gone to the bottom of the Hudson river.

CHICAGO, December 16.—The local freight committee of the eastbound pool met to-day and in response to a protest of the Live Stock Exchange decided to recommend to managers to rescind the late order in regard to dressed meats in mixed cargoes, and that instead of entire carloads being charged at the rate borne by meat which is charged most per hundred pounds, the old order be restored and mixed cargoes charged at dressed beef rates.

CHICAGO, December 17.—The managers of Missouri river lines met here this afternoon to consider the remedies for the existing demoralized condition of rates on lumber to the Missouri river. A motion to make the rate eighteen cents per hundred pounds was lost. The general passenger agents of east-bound trunk lines will meet to-morrow and endeavor to restore the passenger rates to seaboard points.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—James T. Harrahan, general manager of the Louisville & Nashville road resigned, to take effect January 1st.

Union Pacific Earnings.

BOSTON, December 17.—The report of the president of the Union Pacific railway for the quarter ending September 30th, the first complete quarter which followed the change of administration brought about by the resignation of President Dillon, was issued to-day. The summaries exclude the St. Joseph and Western railroad. The total income was $7,137,000; net surplus income after payment of all fixed charges, including government requirements, and taxes, $1,672,000, or equivical to 26.10 per cent upon the capital stock of the company. For the same quarter last year the net surplus was $1,472,000. For nine months the total surplus income was $1,592,000, from which dividends amounting to $1 065,000 were paid leaving a balance of $527,000 which is an increase over nine months of the previous year of $49,000. During the quarter ending September 30, the net floating debt of the company decreased at an average rate of $600 000 per month. The net debt on September 30 was $5,137,000, a decrease from that of the previous quarter of $1,763,000. About the same rate of decrease continued through October and November but an equally rapid rate of decrease is not expected during the winter months. The land sales for eleven months in 1884 aggregate Union Pacific 3 465,000 acres, for $4,109 000; Kansas Pacific, 181,000 acres for $643,000. There is no apparent reason, President Adams says, why the proceeds of the Kansas Pacific land grants, like the Union Pacific land grant, should not constitute an asset to be set aside for extinguishment of the bonds in the whole or in part secured by them. He accordingly recommended a supplementary agreement in the nature of a binding contract to be entered into between the Union Pacific and some trust company, under which the railway agree to set aside from its other income a sum equal to the amount which may any year be paid over to it by the trustees under the consolidated mortgage, as the proceeds of the sales of lands, to be applied by the trust company to the purchase and extinguishment of the consolidated bonds of the Kansas Pacific company. The land grant will thus become a sinking fund for the absorption of this issue of bonds. Action to this effect should be taken, if taken at all, by the full board of directors.

THE GRANT-CHAFFEE CASE.

AN UNIQUE LETTER FROM FREDERICK WARD TO HIS DEAR BUCK IN WHICH HE DISCLOSES A MONETARY CRISIS.

Kansas City Times.

NEW YORK, December 16.—In the Grant-Chaffee reference suit, Col. S B. Elkin testified that Grant told him his (Grant's) father-in-law had a claim for about $500,000 which amount the latter had advanced the firm. "Grant showed me," said the witness "contract receipts to prove the firm was not in such a bad way. They read: Received from U. S. Grant, jr., $——— which we promise to pay within sixty days with 30 per cent interest. I had never seen anything like it. I put the receipt in a pigeon-hole as worthless. The amounts mentioned were about $700,000 or $800,000. I made no inquiry where the money was raised or what was done with it. We were not as cool then as we are now."

Colonel Bliss offered in evidence a letter dated May 4, 1884, written by Ward to Elkins for his kindness, and adds: "Fish has secured $100,000 and I have $150,000, which will prevent trouble. You can rely on me."

The following letter to U. S. Grant, jr., was also put in evidence.

May 5, 1884.

Dear Buck:—I am very much afraid the end has come and without something is done to-night everything will be over to-morrow. Now take it cool, old boy, and don't get excited, but remember that we don't want our names to go down and we will fight before it comes. I find that Tappan (the city chamberlain) has drawn $100,000, and this with the check of Vanderbilt's of $15,000 will I know end this matter. I had hoped to get more loans on Buffalo and Philadelphia bonds, but could not. Randall had $100,000 government four per cent bonds with us to-day, but got scared and drew out to-day. Now I have got the following securities which can be used to-morrow, and if in any way we can get checks to-night for $500,000 it must be done, and we will put up the securities. (Here Writer enumerates securities aggregating $1,323,700, including $40,000 Chicago and Atlantic notes by Erie railroad, $130,000 of Erie notes.) We must get $500,000 on them and have the check dated to-day. Now go to Vanderbilt and tell him just how we stand and that if he will do this much for us we will give $1,600,000 or $1 900,000 of securities in the morning, which ever he may select, and if he won't do it, try it elsewhere. We must not go down with all these good things on hand: I am going to start out myself, and I may be able to do something. So go right at it, and remember if it is not done it will end our business career. This last draft will have to be made. I will be home some time during the night, for I shall go everywhere; so send me word what your success is, and if you get check send it over by a messenger.

Vanderbilt can draw on the Chemical bank if he wants to, we must have the loan for ten days anyway, until we get the bank straight. I am going to several bank men myself, and will be home late, so don't try to find me, but try and get all you can. This is our last hope, Buck, so do all you can. Yours truly,

[Signed] F. WARD.

Mine Explosion.

VIENNA, December 17.—Another mine explosion in the vicinity of the recent terrible disaster. This time three miners were killed instantly and many fatally injured Nothing is known here regarding the reported death of Kossuth.

The National Sugar Growers.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—The national sugar growers association met this morning. Missouri. Illinois Wisconsin, New York and Kansas were represented. President Coleman denounced the Spanish treaty in an open address as destructive of the American sugar trade.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—At the afternoon session full reports from the states were called for, and Messrs. Dicker and Folger, of Iowa, reported 300,000 gallons of syrup raised in that state this season, and gave interesting information regarding a new process of dealing with syrup, which was intended to obviate the use of the vacuum pan. They also exhibited the model machinery used in the new process. O. S. Powell, speaking for Wisconsin and Minnesota, said the yield of syrup in his neighborhood had been 150 gallons per acre. The farmers had recovered their losses of the previous year, and intended largely to increase the cane acreage the coming season. He had sold his syrup for fifty cents a gallon. Prof. Decker, of Wisconsin, said that cane growing had been far ahead of the previous year and the syrup of a much better quality. As much as a thousand pounds of sugar had been produced from a single acre of land. If the sugar industry, he said, were fastened and protected by the government all the sugar needed in this country could be raised whethin its borders and the heavy drain on its finances obviated Baldwin of Cumberland county, Ill., said that the yield in his county had been satisfactory. Charles Rauch of Virden, Ill., said that fifty acres of cane on his farm yielded six thousand gallons of syrup which brought ferty cents a gallon, Several others then reported and a long discussion on the methods of planting ensued, after which the president appointed Belcher of Missouri; Powell, of Wisconsin; Secvill, of Illinois; a committee on resolutions,

The Dynamite Scare.

LONDON, December 17.—The police guard at the Hyde Park magazine has been increased. Owen Hithe, the boatkeeper says the same men who engaged the boat Saturday afternoon had one of his boats Friday, when they rowed into the stream and drifted down toward the bridge, just as on Saturday. The cartridge now in the hands of the police was found in the mud at the point where the boat pushed off Saturday.

The National Sangerfest.

MILWAUKEE, December 16.—At a meeting of the committee on arrangements this evening it was decided that the national sangerfest of 1886, to be held in this city, shall be opened July 21st, and continue to the 25th inclusive. It will close with a grand musical festival in the national park. A meeting will be held on the 25th inst. for the election of officers for the festival.

A Speck of War.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—Capt. Forbes, who recently arrived here from Rio De Janeiro, says when he left there were numerous rumors of war between Brazil and Argentine Republic. The Brazilian authorities are conscripting for an army. Cordedent has gone to the frontier to investigate the situation, and action will be settled by the cabinet when he returns. An American from Buenas Ayres told Forbes that Argentine had 120,000 men ready to throw across the frontier as soon as war was declared.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

LACONIA, N. H., December 17.—An earthquake shock was felt at 2 o'clock this morning. It was felt in all the adjoining towns, the heaviest jar was at Centre Harbor, lasting half a minute. The vibrations seemed to come from a northerly direction and passed toward the south. Doors and dishes were shaken in many residences in town.

Moulders' Strike.

PITTSBURG, Dececember 17.—The machine moulders issued a circular calling a meeting of the craft next Tuesday to consider the proposed cut in wages and requesting all to stand out against any reduction.

A Waste of Powder.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 17.—The attack was made on the guards at Jumper Bros. mines near Nelsonville last night. About 150 shots were exchanged. None of the guards or attacking party were injured. Quiet reigns to day.

Not Allowed to Participate.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The board of education refuse to allow the public school children to participate in the entertainments in the school house, in aid of the Bartholdi statue pedestal fund.

Peoria's Plum.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The house committee on public buildings reported a bill extending to $245,000 the appropriation for the construction of a public building at Peoria, Ills.

THE MARKETS.

The Chicago Market Ruled Dull and and Dragging.

Cattle Did Not Show Up in Good Shape.

Hog Market Fairly Active Compared With Yesterday.

Wheat Opened Steady and Firm, Closing Higher.

Corn Opened a Shade Higher, Closing at 37 3/8c.

Oats Fairly Active—Rye Flat and Dull—Provisions Moderately Active—Pork Steady—Lard Better.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

CHICAGO, December 17.—The market ruled dull and dragging. Trains on all roads were behind time, and there was no certainty as to the number to arrive. Cattle did not show up in good shape. Shippers were disappointed in not receiving their usual Wednesday's orders and dressed beef operators held off with the hope that they could fill their orders at lower prices late in the day. New York was reported overstocked with 190 cars, dull and depressed market and lower range of prices. There were no Texans among the fresh receipts. The cold weather and abundance of country buyers interfered with the stocker and feeder trade and business was rather limited. Prime 2 year old 1550 lbs. Christmas cattle $7 50; export cattle, $5 75@6 25, good to choice 1400 to 1600 lbs., $5 40@6 00; common to medium, $4 00@5 00; inferior to good, $3 00@4 00; stockers. $3 00@4 00; feeders, $4 00@4 40; Texans, $3 00@4 00.

HOGS.

The market was rather slow in opening on account of delayed trains, but after some began to arrive business was fairly active and prices steady as compared with yesterday. Common and rough packers sold around about $4 00@4 10; good mixed at $4 15@4 25, and best heavy at $4 30@4 35, with a few loads of fancy heavy at $4 40. Light sorts sold from $4 00@4 30. Light 170 to 200 lbs, $3 90@4 30.

Leading articles in to day's markets closed at 1 o'clock almost exactly where they opened after a fair day's trading. Confined to local speculators few if any features developed themselves. Early the feeling was steady and close inclined to easiness.

WHEAT.

Opened steady and from ¼c to ⅜c higher than yesterday's closing quotations. The early demand from the shorts and from that portion of the crowd who saw money in the long side was enough to bring out a rapid advance of ⅜c in the trading option, but as the demand fell off prices went with it, and made the closing unchanged from the opening. Farmers' deliveries in the northwest are reported dropping off largely, and the prospects of light receipts gaining correspondingly. No. 2 spring sold from 71¼@71⅜c.

CORN

Opened a shade higher and subsequently advanced a fraction, but as an easier feeling developed itself in wheat this grain was sympathetically affected and dropped off ⅜c, later reacting ¼c. The course of year corn was irregularly downward 1c, closing at one o'clock with ¼c regained. Trading was on a liberal scale, but mainly on the selling side. No. 2 cash sold at 33⅜c early, to 37⅜c later.

OATS

Were fairly active in a speculative way for seller May, with fluctuations within ¼c. Other months were entirely nominal at quotations.

RYE

Continues flat and dull for options with quotations little better than nominal, at 52c for No. 2 cash, 52c bid for January, sellers at 52½c, and February held at 53c. Track stuff steady at 46½@53c for No. 3 and No. 2.

PROVISIONS

presented no particular feature but were moderately active in a speculative way. Fluctuations were slight at the close of the morning session was easy in sympathy with easier feeling in wheat Cash pork was quoted at $10 72½, and cash lard at $6 57½. Wheat easier, 71c for December; 71⅞c for January; 72c for February; 78½c for May. Corn steadier, 37⅜c for the year; 35½c for January; 34½c for February; 37½c for May.

OATS

unchanged; 34⅜c for December; 24⅝c for January; 24⅝c for February; 28⅝c for May.

PORK

steady. Lard a shade better, $6 60 for December; $6 62½ for January; $6 6.½ for February; $6 75 for March. Short ribs unchanged.

More Protests Against the Treaty.

CLEVELAND, December 17.—Representatives of the iron mines of the lake Superior region and interests connected with transporting their ores, met here to-day, and unanimously adopted a memorial to congress, protesting against the ratification of the treaty with Spain especially objecting to the provision admitting Cuban ores free. Eighty-five millions of capital were represented at the meeting.

Killed By a Boiler Explosion.

CEDAR RAPIDS, December 17.—A B. C. R. & N. engine boiler exploded near Riverside this morning, blowing the fireman, Geo. Judd, nearly fifty feet and scalding him so badly that he died this afternoon. No others injured.

Attention! Mexican Veterans.

DES MOINES, Ia., December 17.—A call has been issued for a meeting of all Mexican veterans in this state on January 8th in this city for the purpose of completeing a state organization.

A Tumble in Woolens.

LEWISTON, Ill., December 17.—Howe, King & Co's. woolen mill burned here last night. Loss $70,000, Insurance $35,000.

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